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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

At Tacoma, Washington Territory, the new City Council took 295 ballots for a clerk without electing one. They stoppedthen for a recess.

Georgia, according to the Athens (Ga.) Banner Watchman, furnished three regiments of soldiers to the federal army during the civil war. The soldiers came from the mountain counties of the state.

A man in New York City, who called on his doctor received a severe bite from a dog on the premises. He sued for damages, and the judge decided that he could not recover because he was unable to prove that the animal had bitten somebody before. The theory of the law is that one offense does not make a dog vicious.

Canada complains of too many immigrants according to the American Cultivator. Hundreds of them are now objects of charity at Toronto in a destitute and starving condition. They cannot get employment, and charitable people are helping them. Canada is not growing fast enough to absorb these immigrants on a large scale.

Fifteen of the seventy-eight members of the graduating class of the Sheffield Scientific school at Yale college earned their own living while taking the course of instruction. Some worked on farms during vacations, some sold books, some tutored and some acted as waiters in summer hotels, while one man drew beer at a summer resort, receiving a salary of $8 per week for his services.

A young gentleman of France, one evening after a dance, made a bet while supping that he could swallow a raw egg without breaking the shell, and he did so. A few days afterward he experienced violent pains, the doctor administered a strong emetic, the egg came back, but broken, and out sprang a young chicken. The warmth of the young man's stomach had produced the unexpected result, and if any one doubts the truth of the story, say those who vouch for it, he can go to Chalons and see the chicken that was hatched.

The war and navy departments, pursuant to a resolution passed by the United States senate, have been making estimates regarding the cost of the retired lists. The highest amount which has been paid to any retired officer now living is $104,000, received by General J. C. Robinson since he left the army. General Sherman, who was retired four years ago, has received since then nearly $60,000 in pay and allowances. Rear-Admiral Selfridge has received more retired pay than any other navy officer. Since his retirement, in 1866, he has received from the government about $100,000

"King Alphonso XIII, of Spain, after weeks of anguish caused by teething," says the New York Sun, "had his royal gums lanced, and has since been happy as any well-fed, well-nursed baby ought to be. On Wednesday he had a grand time. Fourteen thousand school children paraded before him, all dressed in their Sunday clothes and carrying innumerable flags. King Alphonso crowed with delight, and even clapped his little hands to the immense satisfaction of some 120,000 of his loyal subjects who had assembled to see the fun. His Majesty, however, proved that at bottom he is very much like ordinary babies, inasmuch that when the time came to distribute cakes and oranges he insisted on having his share of them."

International expositions are the order of the day in Europe. A World's Fair is now in progress at Barcelona, Spain. A similar exhibition was opened recently at Bologna, Italy. England and Denmark have united in an exposition at Kensington, and Denmark is to have one of her own at Copenhagen. But the largest and most comprehensive of all these world fairs is the one in Brussels. Glasgow and Antwerp are other cities that propose to do something in the way of fairs and expositions. "The meetings of nations and peoples in affairs like these," asserts the New York Observer, "must surely help to promote the cause of universal peace and harmony. In spite of the prophets we can hardly believe that Europe is verging toward a great and general war. These Barcelona and Copenhagen exhibitions do not point that way."

What the fate of the American wild fowl will soon be the ordinary eye can see, declares the Detroit Free Press. Already the big bags of game taken a few years ago are well nigh impossible. The ducks seem to be much scarcer than they were and the flight is soon over. Every duck killed at this time of the year has a mourning mate that wanders disconsolately about, in hunters' parlance, a "lone duck." Every female bird slaughtered equals half a dozen younger and better birds slain during the autumn. The unrestrained shooting of our wild fowl in the spring time is surely and swiftly bringing upon the Mississippi valley the same dearth of feathered game that exists in other and longer settled portions of the country. The fall shooting decimated the flocks fast enough, but spring shooting is little more than wanton slaughter committed under the name and in the guise of sport. Unless our legislatures take upon themselves the duty of protecting the ducks they will soon be rarer than the buffalo. Either spring shooting or the ducks may go.

The Same Forever.

The Cross stands firm; no blast of time,
No hurricane of earth's rude clime,
Can shake its heavenly steadfastness,
Or lessen its high power to bless.
I look and live!

The tidings from that tree of love
Are still God's message from above,
Telling, each hour, of cleansing blood,
And pointing to the upward road.
I hear and live!

Still does the Christ His face reveal,
His well of living joy unseal,
Still telling of His love and light,
His meekness, majesty and might.
I come and live!

Still waves life's tree its glorious wealth,
Laden with everlasting health;
With fruit and leaf Divinely fair,
And immortality still there.
I eat and live!

Still from the rock the waters burst
To quench the weary spirit's thirst;
Who drinketh once will drink again,
Who drinketh shall not drink in vain.
I drink and live!

—[Bonar.

THE CHANGED HEART.

"But how can I help being neglected and miserable, Ned? You scarcely look at me when Miss Lovel is near, and she is your preferred partner in all things now. You walk with her, you sing with her, you drive with her, you dance with her, and it makes me very wretched!"

"Now, Mollie, if you're going to be jealous!'

"I'm not jealous, Ned. If I thought you didn't care most for me; if I fancied you cared at all for any one else, I don't think I'd remonstrate with you at all. I would just take off this," touching the diamond on her hand, "and hand it back to you. I'm not jealous, but you are not very kind to me, Ned."

"My little pet, you do not see things as I see them. One owes something to society, especially when one is at the seaside. If you would only remember that I love you too well to find fault with anything you can do, and if you would become a little more of a society character yourself, I should be perfectly happy. Why, you scarcely take the least attention from any one but me, and so many are willing to offer attentions to you. Now, dear, kiss me once; I must be off; I am to drive on the beach with Miss Lovel; not jealous, my pet?"

"Not jealous, Ned, no;" and she turned from him, but without giving the kiss he had asked for.

"She is jealous, though!" the young fellow thought, smiling as he watched the pretty, straight figure going away from the nook in which he had found her, out to the stretch of sand, against which the waves were rolling, receding, leaving now a mass of seaweed on it, now returning and bearing it away—a very coquette of an ocean, now kind and now cold, and always fair in the sunlight.

Ned Tremaine hurried over the beach, whistling as he went, and he presently caught up with his affianced, who, in her pretty dress of cream and black, with the wide sun hat pushed a little back on her blonde head, was looking very beautiful and animated—and smiling in the face of Lee Stone, the most incorrigible male flirt at the beach.

"Where now, Tremaine?" the latter called out, as with a nod he pursued his way.

"For a drive on the beach; will see you later," and Ned had gone by, resuming his whistle.

Mr. Stone smiled a little and spoke a few words to Mollie. She colored slightly, followed the tall form of her lover a moment with her eyes, then gave a gracious answer, and half an hour later, when Ned and Miss Lovel met the pretty light carriage on the beach in which Lee Stone took his daily drive, they received a pleasant nod from pretty Mollie, who was his companion, and who looked as though she was thoroughly enjoying his society.

"She certainly lost no time in following my suggestions," Ned told himself half in surprise, "and she had evidently found the society of Stone anything but boring."

"What a handsome couple they make," Miss Lovel said, with a certain gleam in her steady, gray eye. Ned colored suddenly, but didn't quite know why.

"Perhaps you didn't know that Miss Annes is my promised wife," he said, a trifle coldly.

"Oh, but so many engagements are broken in a summer at the seaside; one never minds that very much," the languid belle said indifferently.

That night there was a hop at the hotel, and Ned had made up his mind while dressing to be a little more attentive to Mollie; but to his surprise he didn't find Mollie Annes shrinking under her mother's wing as had been her custom. A number of old friends had arrived while they were at dinner, and they were about her, and while she gave him (Ned) a smile from the distance he found it quite difficult to get near her. Then a slight tap on his arm informed him that Miss Lovel was asking him why he was so preoccupied, and, as Mollie and Stone went circling by, joining the waltzers, he followed them with Miss Lovel.

"A rather pronounced flirtation," Lee laughed, later, when he and Mollie stood on the hotel terrace, watching the moonlight on the sea and strand, and one solitary couple pacing slowly along beside the waters. Both knew who they were, for a few minutes before they had seen Ned Tremaine place that pale pink scarf about the shoulders of Miss Laura Lovel as he led her across the terrace, too much engrossed in his task, it would seem, to notice Mollie or her companion.

"Oh, everybody flirts more or less at a seaside hotel; one has nothing else to do, you know," Mollie answered Lee with a little ripple of laughter, and he looked on the pretty face to which the moonlight was so tender, his voice sinking almost to a whisper as he spoke to her.

"It is a cowardly pastime for a man," he said softly, "and for a woman it is a cruel one."

Again she laughed, while arranging the bracelet on her arm; a touch of mockery was in the rippling voice.

"And you—is it pleasant to know that you are cruel and cowardly?" she questioned. "One is tempted to become personal when such remarks come from one who is said to count his conquests with cruel pride, and to whom the world gives no higher aim than to fascinate—and remain careless. Am I too plain? Forgive me."

"I forgive you freely—as I would forgive you all things, Miss Annes: but neither you nor the world fully understands me. I may seem a trifler; but were the woman I love to love me in return no smile would be to so sweet as hers, no presence half so dear."

Mollie had been watching the couple on the sands going slowly back and forth, back and forth in the moonlight; now she lifted her sweet young face and looked at him with a sort of wondering pity.

"Do we all wrong you, then?" she asked, gently. "Have you failed in your wooing? Can you not win where you love?"

His face flushed a little at her words, and she, watching it, was struck by its strength and beauty. How did it chance that she had never noticed it before?

"I am not left the chance to woo or win her," he said, slowly; "she is another's promised wife."

"Ah," she said, pityingly; and she gave him her hand in a sweet, womanly sympathy, never for an instant connecting his words with herself. He lifted the small hand reverently to his lips, and drawing it through his arm turned towards the beach. As he did so he found himself facing Ned Tremaine and Laura Lovel, who were coming in from the moonlight, and he noticed that the young man's face was quite white, while there was a half scornful smile on the lips of the fair belle of the seaside. But the two couples passed each other in silence, the one going down to the stretch of the glittering sand, the other going in to the dancers.

A week later, and Mollie had just come in from a long hour, peaceful and calm, spent with Lee in a quiet nook among the rocks that overhung the ocean. He had been reading to her there some of the sweetest poems given to the world by genius. Her heart had thrilled as he read, and new, strange feelings had stirred it. When he closed the book he had looked up and found her eyes filled with tears. And now in her own room she was asking herself how it was that what she had commenced but for the purpose of annoying Ned had in one brief week slain all her old resentment against Miss Lovel and made her thoughts turn constantly, not to Ned Tremaine, who was her affianced husband, but to Lee Stone, who was termed the greatest flirt at the beach. What was changing in her life? When she now met Ned and Laura it did not pain her as it used. Was it because a handsomer face, a stronger and a nobler face than Ned's was constantly near, ready to turn to her with devotion, ready to light if she smiled?

A servant broke her ponderings by bringing her two messages — one a boquet of white flowers with a few feathery sprays of fern among their whiteness and one crimson rose gleaming red from their centre, and in it was a note from Lee asking her to go for a drive with him by moonlight; the other was a few angry lines from Ned, asking if she remembered that she was betrothed to him while she allowed every gossip at the hotel to chatter of her flirtation with Lee Stone.

"I have been patient, waiting an opportunity of speaking to you," he wrote, "but you will not give me one, so I write to ask you if you wish our engagement broken; to all it would seem so."

She trembled a little as she read, and her sweet face changed color; but she went to her desk, drew from it every letter he had ever sent her, formed them and his ring in a package, and wrote him the following note:

It was I who first taught patience while my existence was forgotten for one who was what you bade me become—"a society character." Why should I fancy that you wish an interview with me of late? It is not so long since you could not spare a moment for me from Miss Lovel. Do I wish our engagement broken? Perhaps we both wish it. Ned: at least let us break it, since I so displease you. I send you your letters and ring.

Then, although a choking sensation was in her throat, she penned a brief note to Lee:

"I shall be pleased to go with you," that was all; and in the starlight—the moon rose late—she went with him out over the beach and far along the country.

Was it strange that he noticed she no longer wore Ned's ring? Was it strange that he told her of his love, and that she listened silently, believingly, with a strange flutter at her heart? Was it strange that when they drove back, lingering beside the sobbing ocean, another ring should deck her finger and another bond should lie upon her life? Well, two others walked upon the strand, two whom the gossips called lovers; and yet when it was told that Mollie Annes was to place her happiness in the keeping of the "flirt of the beach," one man who heard it turned as white as death and shrank from the sight of the beautiful woman beside him, although men called her fair, and many said she had won him from his faith; yet Mollie was too happy to regret, although she sometimes remembers.—[Toledo Blade.

Pet Problems to the Ancients.

Among the problems with which it pleased the ancients to perplex themselves was one which bears in an instructive manner on the doctrine of limits. It may be thus stated: The swift footed Achilles started in pursuit of a tortoise which was 10,000 yards from him, Achilles running 100 times faster than the tortoise. Now, when Achilles had traversed the 10,000 yards, the tortoise had traveled 100 yards; when Achilles had traveled these 100 yards the tortoise had traveled one yard; when Achilles had traversed this yard the tortoise was still 100th part of a yard in advance; when Achilles had traversed this 100th part of a yard the tortoise was the 10,000th part of a yard in advance, and so on forever—the tortoise being at each stage in advance of Achilles by one hundredth part of the distance Achilles had traversed in the preceding stage. The tortoise then remains always in advance of Achilles by some distance however minute; and therefore Achilles can never overtake the tortoise. But we know that Achilles traveling faster than the tortoise will overtake it. Therefore, Achilles will and will not overtake the tortoise; which is absurd. The ancients were strangely fond of problems of this sort. Thus there was the famous problem about the ass between two exactly equal bundles of hay, at exactly equal distance. "This ass," says the sophist, "will attempt to eat neither bundle; for, by whatever line of reasoning it could be shown that he would turn first to one bundle, by a line of reason precisely similar it may be shown that he would turn first to the other. But he cannot turn first to both. Therefore, he will turn to neither." Another of these problems was thus worded: "Epimenides, the Cretan, says that the Cretans are liars. Now Epimenides is himself a Cretan, therefore Epimenides is a liar. Therefore the Cretans are not liars. Therefore Epimenides is not a liar. Therefore the Cretans are liars. Therefore Epimenides is a liar. Therefore," etc., ad infinitum. Others stated the problem in a more simple form, thus: "When a man says I lie, does he lie or does he not lie? If he lies he speaks the truth, if he speaks the truth he lies."—[Commercial Advertiser.

From Left to Right.

Dr. Delaunay, a French scientist, asserts that centrifugal movements of the hands—that is, from left to right—are characteristic of intelligence and higher development; centripetal, or the reverse, are indicative of incomplete evolution. He suggests this as a scientific test in employing servants and others. To ascertain the qualities of an applicant cook give her a place to clean or a sauce to make, and watch how she moves her hand in either act. If she moves it from left to right, or in the direction of the hands of a watch, you may trust her; if in the other way, she is certain to be stupid and incapable. The intelligence of people may also be gauged by asking them to make a circle on paper with a pencil, and noting in which direction the hand is moved. The good students in a mathematical class draw circles from left to right. "Down East" a similar test of "faculty" has existed from the earliest day. No Yankee farmer would hire a "hand," or "storekeeper" employ a clerk who should whittle to him instead of from him.

A Rolling Stone.

Perhaps the most interesting autobiography recently given to the public is that of George Pemberton Clarke. Mr. Clarke has put the story of his life into verse. At the end of the poem he says: "I have traveled 140,000 miles, crossed the equator eight times, encircled the earth once, doubled Cape Horn four times, visited forty-eight countries, sixty-six islands, lived under six kingdoms, seven republics, seventeen other forms of government, civilized and savage; starved twice, chewed by a whale, bitten by a shark, blown up with powder, bursted boiler, broken leg, broken arm, kidnapped once, asphyxiated once, captured by cannibals, elected to be roasted, attacked by robbers, carried over Chagres Falls, over the Rip Raps, Virginia; fell down ship's hold, fell down elevator hatchway, married twice, am well, strong and hearty to-day; that's enough for one man." The writer further says that he is seventy years of age.

Pleasantly Put.

Mr. S. (who has recently married a young wife). "Why, good-evening, Mrs. Brown. Where is your husband?'

Mrs. Brown (who has seen her best days). "Oh! he wouldn't come; I never can get him out."

Mr. S. (who is always blundering). "Well, perhaps if he had a young, fascinating wife he would be tempted to come out oftener."—[Harper's Bazar.

MAIL ODDITIES.

Some Curiosities That Lodge in the Postal Pouch.

Animate Objects That Come Under Postoffice Ban.

Many queer things pass through the mails. Some of them afford amusement for the clerks, and others for a time cause them to forget their religious training. Every conceivable thing that comes under the rules of mailable matter, and many others besides, is daily received at every large postoffice in the land. Many packages are stopped because of violation of the law and are confiscated, while occasionally an unmailable article slips through under the guise of something else. Speaking of the matter to a Herald reporter, a Baltimore postoffice official said: The mailing of merchandise, samples and other things has reached such an extent that I wouldn't be surprised at any time to see a man come in and ask if he can mail a ton of coal to San Francisco. A great many things are sent by would-be jokers. A short time ago a fashionable up-town lady received a neatly-done-up and perfumed package from a point in Virginia. On opening it a garter snake jumped out and ran across the floor. The lady screamed, and when some of the other members of the family went to her rescue she was standing on a centre table and the snake was coiled up on a sofa. A few days ago when a mail pouch was opened a small diamond-back terrapin crawled out. The little reptile was carried to Mr. Gus Warfield, who placed it on his desk. It crawled about quite actively for a while, and then pulled in its head and feet and went to sleep. Mr. Warfield placed it on the desk of one of the clerks who had gone out for lunch. When the clerk returned he noticed the terrapin and thought it was a paper weight, and went on working. In a few minutes the terrapin awoke, stretched out its head and crawled over on the clerk's paper as if to see what he was writing. The young man had never seen a live terrapin before, and, still thinking that it was a new-fangled paper weight, he picked it up to make a closer inspection. Somehow his right thumb got caught in the terrapin's mouth, and a part of it stayed there. He now knows what a terrapin is, but is very careful about inspecting new designs in paper weights. On a recent occasion a box full of lizards was found in one of the pouches. They were thrown out.

Very frequently commission men receive samples of all kinds of grain and other farm products, with inquiries concerning their value. Often in the spring samples of strawberries are sent this way, but on their arrival they are generally smashed into pulp. Handsome bouquets frequently make their way through the mails, but on arriving at their destination, they are usually crushed and worthless. A watermelon came from Florida a few days ago addressed to a man on Pratt street. The carrier who took it down had the misfortune to drop it just as he entered the owner's door, but it made no difference, as it was green anyway. Small orders of all kinds of goods are sent in every direction all over the country. The meanest tricks ever played in this direction was when the envelopes for hospital day were collected. Many of them were not stamped, and as the department had been requested not to stamp worthless ones, they were opened and found to contain peanut hulls, bugs, sand, pieces of matches, potato parings, scraps of paper, pieces of bacon rind, horn buttons, tin, etc.

One of the most annoying things to the officials was candy, and recently a line was drawn there. That is, a rule was adopted that candy should be put up in such a manner that it could not get loose among the other matter. Formerly, nearly every pouch contained a broken box of candy and a lot of sticky letters.

A Few Statistics.

Interesting facts concerning ancient cities: Nineveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide and 40 miles around, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 87 feet thick and 350 high, with 100 brazen gates. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was 100 years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 461 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 380. It employed 38,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 250 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles around. Athens was 25 miles around, and contained 250,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of $500,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles around.—[Commercial Advertiser.

In an Old Boston House.

Mr. Phlatterly (trying to make himself solid)---What a remarkably strong, manly face your grandfather had, Miss Phillips.

Miss Phillips---Pardon me, Mr. Phlatterly, but that's grandma.---[Judge.

Mighty Ruins in Mexico.

Surveyors who are examining the route proposed for a railroad from Deming, in New Mexico, to Janos, in the state of Chihuahua, and from there to some point on the Pacific coast, have gone already as far as the old Spanish presidio of Janos, which is in the midst of the wild Sierra Madre of Mexico, one of the least known districts of North America, but evidently the seat of an ancient civilization of which no authentic record has come down to the present day. In a canyon which was passed through by the surveying party a succession of dwellings were encountered stretching along for miles, and being built up in terrace form, one above the other, with solid masonry unlike the crude and pigmy-like cliff-dwellers of Arizona and New Mexico. These dwellings had more the appearance of regular streets, being built above each other on the shelving declivity of the canyon, and being difficult of access, as if it had been done for purposes of defense against powerful enemies. The buildings have their front walls constructed of hewn stones carefully cemented, while the rear portions are built into the sides of the canyon. All of these ruins are in a remarkable state of preservation, so much so that they deserve more the name of abandoned dwellings than of ruins.

After this canyon is passed and the open country reached an isolated mountain of symmetrical proportions is reached, on the summit of which the ruins of a gigantic stone structure are encountered, the appearance of which indicates that it was either a temple or the palace of a king. A portion of these ruins consist of a very hard concrete. At the foot of this mountain are substantially constructed terraced structures, plainly showing the existence in former times of an extensive system of irrigation and storage of water. The country for many miles in all directions contains some relics, such as metates or stone tables, with appropriate pestles for the grinding of maize, stone hammers, various household utensils, and in some instances, bronze tools of such extraordinary hardness and temper that they are equal to modern steel tools. Wherever the ground is turned up these relics are found in unfailing abundance. The neighboring Indians know of these evidences of a former civilization. The belief is that the king of all the Montezumas lived on the top of that mountain, but at what time and what his name was they did not know.—[Globe-Democrat.

The Yankee Hired Man of Old.

What an institution the hired man used to be in the days when we were young! A thoroughbred Yankee; not a drop of imported blood in his veins; strong and lithe, and active and tireless, intelligent, fairly well educated, skilled in his business, and, as a rule, industrious beyond the belief of this tenhour generation.

From the time he drove his ax into the woodpile in the door yard on the 1st of April until the close of the season, after harvesting, he expected to work, and he did work, not from sun to sun, but from dawn to darkness, and then did the milking and fed the pigs afterward. His day was fourteen fifteen, even sixteen hours long, and it never occurred to him that it should be shorter. He was no specialist. He could do anything. He was smart with a scythe, handy with a hoe, cute with a cradle and experienced with an ax. He knew how much grain and grass seed were required to the acre, when grass was fit to cut, and when it was hayed enough to "go in," and he did not need to be told when to drop turnip seed in the corn field, or how to put corn in the shock.

He could build wall, make cider, shingle the barn, make a hayrack, or doctor a sick hog. It was safe to leave him to work alone. And he got for his services $10, $12, possibly $15 a month for eight months, and saved three-fourths of it. Then, when he had worked eight or ten seasons and accumulated a few hundred dollars, he probably married the "hired girl," who had been at work for $1 a week and saved half of that, bought a farm, got out of debt little by little, educated his children and sent them to the city to preach or to practice law, or work in the store or shop, while he stayed on the old homestead.—[Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.

Eighteen Years Over the Century.

There is living six miles northwest of Flandreau County, Dakota, an Indian woman by name Hannah Weston (Cetanwinna). At present she is living with her sixty-five-year-old grandson. She claims to have been about six years old when the Revolutionary war broke out, which would make her about 118 years of age. She tells that her father was a chief, and fought with the English at that time. She wears a silver medal, which is three inches in diameter, and nearly one-fourth of an inch in thickness; on one side of the medal is a portrait of King George III. The medal was presented to her father by the King's agents at that time, and she prizes it very highly; money cannot buy it. She is totally blind, and has been so for a number of years, is considerably emaciated, and the wrinkles on her face are finger deep. Otherwise she enjoys good health, and is a hearty eater.

A doctor who speaks only one language may yet understand a great many tongues.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Yale-Harvard boat race was won by Yale, her crew beating all previous records on the Thames.

THE Republican ticket and platform were ratified by a great and enthusiastic meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City. Speeches were delivered by ex-Congressman Horr, Colonel R. G. Ingersoll and Warner Miller.

AS Christian Spankins, of Lancaster, Penn., was jumping into a wagon a chisel which he had in his pocket struck the wheel and was driven into his throat, inflicting a fatal wound.

LIZZIE HARTMAN, of Kittanning, Penn., was struck by lightning and rendered deaf, dumb and blind.

REV. CHARLES H. WHEELER and wife, of Winchendon, Mass., were instantly killed at State Line depot, the carriage containing them being struck by a locomotive and hurled 100 feet.

MRS. EVA HARSCH, of Williamsport, Penn., stood on a box to look into the loft in a barn. The box tilted leaving her suspended, and when found, she was dead.

CLAUDIUS DANNER, four years old, found a pistol in his home at Harrisburg, Penn., and in playing with it shot himself, causing instant death.

THE Amalgamated Iron Workers of Pennsylvania have struck against a reduction of wages and over 100,000 men have quit work.

PRESIDENT-ELECT FLORES of Ecuador, South America, arrived in New York a few days since. He had been abroad two years, effecting treaties with foreign nations, and is now homeward bound.

FIRE at Reading, Penn., destroyed the works of the Reading Hardware Company, entailing a loss of $350,000.

AFTER suffering for four days the most dreadful agony, Charles R. Fenimore, a prominent citizen and ex-Collector of Burlington county, died at his residence, near Delanco, N. J., of hydrophobia.

South and West.

THE Prohibitionists have carried Independence, Mo., the county seat of Jackson County, by 200 majority.

A COLORED boy, ten years old, at Florence, Md., cut the throats of two children left in his care.

THE State Convention of the Union Labor party of Iowa met at Marshalltown and nominated a State ticket.

PETER HRONEK, a Pole, aged 32, has been hanged at St. Joseph, Mo., for the murder of his wife.

MILLIONS of grasshoppers have appeared about St. Paul, Minn., where the farmers are fighting them with great vigor, a bounty of a dollar a bushel being offered for them.

MRS. MATTHIAS SCHREINER, of Chicago, poured kerosene oil over her husband's body while he lay in a stupid state of intoxication and then set fire to his clothing, burning him to death.

TWO United States Marshals were killed at an Indian green corn dance in Indian Territory, while attempting to arrest a border desperado, but not until they had shot dead the ruffian himself.

TWO deputy sheriffs got into an altercation on board a floating saloon at Pineville, Ky., and, firing simultaneously, they killed each other and fatally wounded two bystanders.

MRS. ED. COUSINS, colored, of Lockland, Ohio, was awakened by her partially paralyzed husband trying to kill her. She escaped, but was unable to rescue their two-year-old child. When she returned to the room the husband and child were both dead with their throats cut.

TWO business blocks in Brainard, Minn., were burned, causing a loss of $50,000.

THE cost of the National Republican Convention at Chicago was $30,000; of which $10,0 was for rent of the hall, $2700 for electric lighting, and $5000 for entertaining the National Committee.

C. C. NELSON, a banker, who has been running the North Side Savings Bank in Atlanta, Ga., has disappeared with the funds of the institution.

Washington.

THE collections of internal revenue during the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, amounted to $114,094,759, being $5,428,867 more than the collections during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

AN invitation has been received by the United States through the French Legation at Washington to take part in an international exhibition of apparatus and processes for the decortication of the ramie, a textile plant which was introduced a few years ago from Java. The exhibition will open at Paris on August 15.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has been conveyed in the United States steamer Swatara from Washington to Nonquitt, Mass. A short stop was made at Fortress Monroe. A general improvement in his condition was reported.

COLONEL DANIEL LAMONT, President Cleveland's Private Secretary, has rented for the summer the Weeden Cottage, at Jamestown, Conanicut Island, R. I., and the President and Mrs. Cleveland will be his guests during a part of the heated term.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES C. DUANE, Chief of Engineers, has been placed on the retired list.

BY a strict party vote, the House Committee on Elections has decided the California contested election case of Sullivan against Felton in favor of the contestant, Sullivan, and has reported a resolution unseating Felton.

THE appointment of Judge Melville W. Fuller to be Chief Justice has been reported by the Senate committee, to which it was referred, without any recommendation in the matter.

DURING June the national debt was reduced $14,429,502.44. The debt now stands: Principal, $1,705,992,320.58; interest, $11,792,473.14; total, $1,317,784,793. Cash in treasury, $629,854,089.84.

GOVERNMENT receipts in June aggregated $32,490,777, a decrease of $580,207 over the corresponding month of last year, and the expenditures were $16,643,265, an increase of $1,683,377 over June, 1887. Receipts last month were: Customs, $18,012,503; internal revenue, $11,215,324; miscellaneous, $3,262,858.

Foreign.

A. M. DUHAMEL, an official of Longeuil, Canada, has stolen $5,000 and fled.

MR. JAMES LOWTHER, Conservative, defeated Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Gladstonian, in the election in the Isle of Thanet, England.

PATRICK BAYNES, a hero of the Balaklava charge of the Light Brigade, drowned himself at Montreal, Canada.

THE Dublin (Ireland) Municipal Council has nominated Mr. Sexton for re election as Lord Mayor in 1889.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The Record For the First Six Months of the Current Year.

Bradstreet's reports the total number of mercantile failures in the United States during the first six months of 1888 as 5354, the estimated assets of which amount to $34,834,746, with liabilities aggregating $64,987,622. For the same period of 1887 the number of failures was 5072, with assets amounting to $25,643,108, and liabilities aggegating $52,778,829. The number of failures for the past six months, however, is less than for the corresponding period of any year, except 1887, since 1882, the gain over 1887 being 182, or 3 3-5 per cent. The failures are divided as follows: New England States, 691; Middle States, 1,214; Southern States, 1074; Western States, 1685; Pacific States, 439, and the Territories, 149.

In Canada the total number of failures for the past six months was 914, with assets amounting to $4,006,950, and liabilities aggregating $8,789,795, while for the corresponding period of 1887 the number was 636, with assets amounting to $3,677,320, and liabilities aggregating $8,331,609.

THE Western Union sent out 6,500,000 words of special dispatches for the Republican Convention at Chicago. The Postal sent 2,500,000. This is three times the business done at the St. Louis Convention, and twice the business ever done before.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE narrowest railroad gauge is said to be twenty inches.

A SOUTH KEENE (N. H.) firm has orders from France for sewing machines.

IN Altoona, Penn., they can build a locomotive in eighteen hours and fifty-five minutes.

SEVENTY-FIVE machinists at Rochester, N. Y., struck because the windows were nailed down.

NEARLY 4500 girls and women are employed around the Omaha (Neb.) mines, many of them at night.

THE Mayor of Willow Springs, Mo., is a section hand on the railroad, and was elected to his position by the workingmen.

TWO farmers are the candidates of the Union Labor Party for President and Vice-President—Streeter and Cunningham.

THIRTY cobblestone pavers employed by the City of Brooklyn struck for $4 a day instead of $3.50. The men have been working eight hours a day.

THE National Steamfitters's Union has been formed. It has members in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

IN 1861, Russia had 14,000 manufacturing establishments, producing annually $180,000,000; in 1881, she had 35,160 establishments, producing $855,000,000 yearly.

THE Secretary of the London Electric Company reports that the stokers struck and stopped the lights because a "gratuitous meal of roast beef was served cold instead of hot."

THE largest self-adjusting leather link belt ever made has just been put in place in Lawrence, Mass. It is 76 feet long, 82 inches wide, weighs 780 pounds and it took 106,770 links to make it.

THE girls who do housework in Lewiston and Auburn, Me., propose to form a Union and to hold a county convention to consider the wages question, to ask for better pay and better treatment.

THERE are ten shoe-peg mills in the United States. They employ 300 persons. A New Hampshire firm makes 40,000 bushels per year. England used to send us a great deal, but our factories now send large quantities to Europe.

COTTON mills at Nashville, Tenn., now employ more than 1500 persons, and consume yearly about 18,000 bales of cotton, whose finished product is double the value of the raw material, though cotton goods are lower than ever before.

THE New York Anarchistic-Cabinet Makers' Union has instituted a lottery for disposing of tools of deceased members. The shop reports make it appear that a general movement is contemplated among the bosses for increasing the hours of work and reducing wages.

THE railway telegraphers, who have been in convention at Indianapolis, have adjourned to meet in Cleveland next year. They passed resolutions to the effect that the Order was not organized for the furtherance or commencement of strikes, and that the officers are forbidden to enter into any contract to further any strike.

THE inspector for the Oppein (Austria) district reports that out of 24,818 persons employed in mines, furnaces, salt-works, and turf digging, 20,517 were males and 4301 females, thirty two per cent. of the latter being employed by the zinc furnaces. Girls are employed night and day in bringing up iron ore, and the inspector thinks it unlikely that they will be replaced by machinery, because the girls are cheaper than machines.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has taken to going to the theatres again.

MADAME PATTI is singing to $15,000 a night in South America.

MRS. LANGTRY's new play for next season is called "A Love Story."

ELLEN TERRY, the English actress, never plays the same part twice alike.

PAULINE LUCCA, the prima donna, has been engaged to appear in opera in this country.

MRS. POTTER is down for an indefinite run at Wallack's Theatre, New York, next season.

"MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK" is now having a successful run at the Theatre Royal, Sheffield, England.

THE next season at Wallack's Theatre, in New York, opens on October 8 with the Coquelin & Hading Company.

COLONEL MCCAULL, the American manager, will go to Europe during the summer to try to secure something new and bright in the way of comic opera.

DURING the simultaneous run in New York of "A Possible Case" and "The Lady of the Tiger" Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld's royalties from the two pieces averaged more than $750 per week.

THE endowment of $200,000 which Rossini, the composer, left for an institute for aged singers, is being used for a magnificent building in the Place de Jour, Paris, to be ready by November.

MRS. JOHN DREW, who appeared at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia a short time ago as Lady Teazle, has been on the boards for sixty-one years. Her stage career has been longer than that of any other actor or actress in America, with the possible exception of John Gilbert.

Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the fair whistler who is the reigning sensation in London just now, is a native of Elmira, N. Y. She has a well-rounded form, a stately carriage and a beautiful face with regular features. Her eyes are large and dark, and her head is crowned with a wealth of dark hair.

SEVEN pirates—four Anamites and three Chinese—were captured by a French gunboat the other day in Ha ong Bay, and were subsequently executed at Haiphong. To each man a separate execution was appointed. Of the seven only one succeeded in striking off the head at the first blow, all the others having to hack them off by a succession of blows.

THE MARKETS.

27 NEW YORK.			
Beef, City Dressed	6	@	7
Calves, common to prime	4½	@	6
Sheep	4½	@	4¾
Lambs	6¼	@	7½
Hogs—Live	5 70	@	5 95
Dressed	7¼	@	7¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 60
Patents	4 25	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	77½	@	77¾
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	53	@	54
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	43
Mixed Western	33	@	38
Hay—Choice Timothy	90	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	90	@	95
Lard—City Steam	—	@	8
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	20½
Dairy	15½	@	16
West. Im. Creamery	14½	@	17
Factory	13	@	15½
Cheese—State Factory	7¾	@	9¾
Skims	3	@	7½
Western	7	@	8¾
Eggs—State and Penn	17	@

The North Carolinian.

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For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETTER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
OLIGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

FOR AUDITOR,
CHARLES F. McKESSON
of Burke county.

FOR TREASURER,
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wake county.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAMES R. MASON,
of Orange county.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT.
DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
of New Hanover county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland county.

"THE LAMP OF EXPERIENCE."

Patrick Henry, the orator-patriot of the Revolution, said:

"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience."

The safest way of judging the future is by the past. Scrutinized by that light, judged by that standard, the American Government, in all that gives strength, and tone, and character to national life, during the past twenty-seven years of its protective policy stands unrivalled and unexcelled in any other of its own or the world's history.

Inflexible in the maintenance of its laws, just to its creditors, bountiful to its defenders, progressive in direction and breadth of its policy, protective in the spirit of its internal regulations for the development of its immense natural resources, it towers above the nations of the past in the nobility of its aspirations and the grandeur of its achievements. This has been the result of the wise protective policy. Let it not be interfered with. Let the lamp of experience guide.

MUST BE MAINTAINED.

The National Republican platform declares:

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the system of protection. We protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interest of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained."

These words have the true patriotic ring. George III, and the minions of his tyranny, did not more plainly read in the Declaration of Independence the determination of the old thirteen Colonies to maintain their sacred rights than can Grover Cleveland and his pliant tools read in the declaration issued from Chicago, the determination of the Republican party to maintain the industrial interests of America and to stamp to earth the wild and mischievous dogma of free trade.

OUR CANDIDATE.

Benjamin Harrison, our candidate for President, comes from good stock, and he himself is good stock. His record as a statesman is without blemish. There will be no apologies to make, nothing to explain away. He is a plain, straightforward man, a typical representative of the brainy, energetic American. His army record is one of which the soldiers are proud, his private and public life has no taint, in short he is just such an honorable, highminded man as one would expect whose grandfather was the ninth President of the United States, and whose great-grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Business is the adaptation of means to an end, the employment of three factors for the general and individual welfare of the people. These factors are labor, capital and land. Any legislation which shackles in any way these wealth-producing forces is, in its very nature, tyrannical and unjust. It is the result of discriminations and combinations in which the interests of the people suffer.

Henry Watterson says: "The country is not in need of Thurman's legs. It needs his brains." So that is the reason he was tacked on to the Cleveland ticket, eh?

Hon. Oliver H. Dockery has accepted the Republican nomination for Govenor in a ringing letter and he promises to make an energetic campaign.

It looks now as it the eagle would scream effectively this campaign; the Republicans will have charge of the bird.

TIRED OF "SENTIMENTAL" POLITICS.

The spirit of this age is essentially a business spirit. It is intensely practical, and anything that can't stand the test of good, sound, hard facts has to go. The people are coming to judge political questions in the same way. They seal with their approval the principles that affect their moral and material interests favorably, and for this reason they are inclined to favor such practical policies as are involved in the business issues for which the Republican party stands.

The New York Mail and Express quotes from an interview with a leading Southern Democratic manufacturer, who said: "I am through with sentimental politics. Free trade was a Democratic sentiment before the war in Alabama. We have made great headway in manufactures since the war and in general prosperity. For one I am no longer a free trader and this year I shall not vote for Cleveland."

Free trade has never gone beyond the sentimental stage in this country. It is a pretty theory which mere visionaries love to entertain. It is a cherished sentiment which lovers of England's way of doing things may enjoy. It is a hobby people who care more for getting an occasional low price on things they buy than they do for having the whole country prosper and their own products bring a better price, may indulge. But it is sentimental politics behind it all, and the Alabama Democrat voices the opinion of many others who are through with it.

There is no disguising the issue, and with the free trade sentiment on the one side and the practical system on the other, there will be found a great many Democratic workingmen as well as manufacturers who will vote the Republican ticket.

OPPOSING ITS REPEAL.

The repeal or material modification of the present internal revenue taxes has been and is now opposed by the Democratic party. In ihis, as in many other things, we find the Democrats advocating a policy contrary to the judgment and opinions of the greatest statesmen from whom they pretend to derive their political principles. Under the leadership of the President they are endeavoring to fasten permanently upon the people of this country a system of internal or direct taxation which is at war with the true theory of the American system. They insist on keeping up this direct tax, with its inquisitorial methods and its 4,000 officers scattered over the country, after the extraordinary emergency under which it was adopted by the Republican party had passed away.

FOR TEMPERANCE AND MORALITY

It can be truthfully claimed for the Republican party that it stands before the country for the protection and the purity of the ballot and for the protection of American industry, and, if may be added, for the protection of the home. It stands by the firesides of the American people. This being true, the following resolution was very properly adopted at Chicago:

The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the purity of the home. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

A country, to be truly prosperous must of necessity raise a variety of crops. A variety of crops is necessary to carry on an intelligent and successful rotation so as to guard against soil exhaustion. Stock and poultry need a variety of food to maintain health and promote proper development of body and energy. Man himself needs a variety of food.

The Republicans of San Francisco had an immense ratification meeting the night after Harrison and Morton were nominated, There was a grand parade of uniformed clubs, with music and fireworks, and plenty of transparencies with such emblems as "No red rag for us, the American is good enough," "Tippecanoe and protection too," "Grover found a little lamb in Oregon," etc.

There was a number of Independent Republicans in Albany in 1884 who voted for Cleveland, bnt inquiry shows that all the influential ones of this band have now ranged themselves under the banner of Harrison and Morton.

The reports from Indiana are that the all pervading and overwhelming enthusiasm aroused by Harrison's nomination is sweeping over the State like a tornado.

Blood will tell. The name Harrison has been in the National lexicon ever since the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence.

A cotemporary observes that during this campaign some Democrats will wear red roses and others red noses.

The strongest praise for Harrison and Morton comes from the communities that know them best. This is true of no other ticket in the field.

The prospects are growing brighter and brighter every day.

Democrats Leaving the Party

Judge J. L. Wheeler, of New Jersey, has been driven by the free trade tendencies of the Democratic party into the Republican fold.

Alfred Dodge, of Herkimer, N. Y., whose influence as a Democrat has been powerful, has written a letter saying he will support Harrison.

Levi J. Delane, of Rochester, N. Y., ex-Democratic State committeeman, will bolt the Cleveland ticket on account of the platform.

Hon. J. L. Farwood, the Democratic leader of Chester, Pa., has cut loose from the from the free trade ranks and announced himself in favor of the party of protection.

Gen. Geo. W. Jones, of Dubuque, Iowa, ex- U. S. Senator and one of the pillars of the Democratic party in the North West, has declared for Harrison.

William H. Grace, a prominent real estate dealer in Brooklyn and an active member of the Democratic Association, has resigned on account of the declarations of the Democratic platform in favor of free trade.

Dr. W. B. Fletcher, who was for several years Superintendent of the Indiana Insane Hospital, and and a Democrat of prominence, says: "I shall vote for General Harrison and do everything in my power to secure him other support."

Hon. C. F. Winkley, of Barrington N. H., late member of the Democratic State Committee, denounces Cleveland in strong terms, and says the party is now in a more humiliating position than at any time before.

Geo. W. Smith, of Little Falls N. Y., for twenty years the recognized leader of the Democracy of the city, a leading member of the bar and twice a Democratic candidate for Congress, publicly announces that he will support Harrison and Morton.

R. W. Jackson and E. D. Powell, prominent Democrats of Middlesex, Pa., have declared that they will cast their first votes for Republican Presidential candidates this fall, on account of the tariff.

The Point Pleasant (W. Va.) Gazette contains a patriotic and manly letter from Major A. J. McCown, a prominent Democrat of the State, in which he renounces his allegiance to the Democratic party,

Some Press Comments.

(Continued from last week.)

REPUBLICAN.

It has given us a candidate for President who has brains against a man who has only mediocre ability.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

The banner of Harrison, Morton, and the tariff will surely lead to victory. It is already in the air. The Chicago convention did its work nobly —Pittsburg Times.

It's a grand ticket. And it stands on an American platform. The two go together, and the great American people go with both.—New Haven Palladium.

It is the soldier's ticket the business man's ticket, the labor ticket, it is a ticket that means absolute and unqualified protection to American industries. It is the ticket that will win —Media, Pa., American.

INDEPENDENT.

There is no reason why any party man of the Republicans who is satisfied with its platform should not vote for Harrison. He is a pure man; he is more than sound on the party tenants; he has ability beyond any men who have been Republican nominees for the Presidency.—Boston Herald.

General Harrison is a gentleman, is a gentleman of unstained reputation, and the scavengers will vainly seek for material against him with which to befoul the political atmosphere. Levi P. Morton, the candidate for Vice President, is an ideal business man, and has in a great degree the confidence of the people of his State.—Chicago Times.

The Republican Convention has nominated for President a man whose honorable, historic name has never been sullied, whose record of public service is creditable, who has the cordial good-will of the people of his State, and whose personal qualities promise no derogation from office should he be chosen to fill it.—Springfield Republican.

Write, Talk and Act Like Free Traders.

Irish World.

The late John B. Gough used to tell a story of a clerical pretender, who asked a Western inn-keeper for a reduction from his board bill on account of his "cloth." "You're a preacher, are you?" retorted the inn-keeper, "I noticed you didn't ask any blessing at dinner. You never was seen by anybody to say your prayers. You hung around the bar and laughed at smutty stories and took your share when anybody stood treat. Well, you've eaten like a heathen, and drunk like a heathen, and I guess you had better pay like a heathen!" So of Mr. Mills and his cohorts. They write like free traders. They talk like free traders. They act like free traders. And next November they will have to "walk up to the captain's office and settle" their board bill as Free Traders and nothing else.

Ex-Senator McDonald on Harrison.

New York Herald.

You inquire what I think of the nomination of the Republican ticket? Well, General Harrison is a lawyer of great ability, integrity and personal honor. His public life has been free from stain and his domestic existence is a model for men. This campaign cannot be given over to mud throwing. The Democrat who attacks General Harrison on personal grounds will commit a grave error. It must be on the line of party principes that the battle must wage. I entertain unfeigned respect for Ben Harrison.

It is well enough to look the matter fairly in the face at the beginning. The Democrats will hardly carry Indiana.—Wilmington Star.

Wise on Harrison.

John S. Wise, of Virginia, on the motion to make the nomination of Harrison unanimous, said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: It would be strange, indeed, if Virginia was silent when the name of Harrison was in the forefront. I have heard the distinguished representative of Ohio speak of his being born there, and heard him claimed for Indiana, but it was Virginia that reclaimed Ohio under the name of Harrison, and founded Kaskaskia and Viscennes, still under the name of Harrison, in Indiana. Two hundred and fifty years ago that rich and glorious blood was planted on Virginia's shore, and spreading out it has enriched wherever it has gone. In every State the name is a type and synonym of gentleman (applause). Whether for North or South, wherever the Harrison sword was drawn, honor was at its side and bravery pressed it forward, On the deep streams of Virginia, where many a gallant Union soldier here has slept in days gone by, he well remembers that her broad acres were patented to the Harrisons. On the old battle field, when the Northern soldier's fevered brow was cooled by the hand of woman many a time and oft the tear that fell upon him in that strange land fell from the eye of a gentle, tender Harrison; and when we carry that name back to old Virginia, not all the narrowness, not all the bigotry, not all the old and dead passions of the past can keep the people of Virginia from electing Harrison. (Tremendous enthusiasm.) A word more and I have done, Four weeks have gone, and the Democratic press have been putting up the horse that was to run this race. They have had him long in fetlock, coarse in blood, to match the leader of their party (laughter); but the horse that was to be led forth by our party has been blanketed; curiosity has been excited to see him, and now when his coverings are stripped he stands with gleaming eye and pointed ear, with curving neck and rounded barrel, with bending pastern and cupped hoof, and every indication that they shall have their race, and the Virginia thoroughbred shall be put against the Conestoga, (Great laughter and applause.

Benjamin Harrison.

The Republican party of the United States never had a better leader in a Presidential campaign than Gen. Benjamin Harrison. He represents and typifies all that is best in the party; all that has made it great and powerful in the past or that justifies it in expecting a future. American civilization and American citizenship furnish no higher type of man, and the Republican party can not furnish a better or truer Republican. From youth to manhood, from early life to maturer years, his character is as open as a book and his career has been steadily onward and upward. He neves struck a foul blow in his life and never achieved an unmerited victory. His triumphs have been fairly won, the deserved victories of talent, of character, of intellectual prowess and conscientious devotion to duty. As a brave and gallant soldier; as an able lawyer and advocate, as an eloquent orator, as an accomplished man of affairs, as a statesman of broad and liberal views, as a true and tried Republican, as a Christian gentleman, as a citizen, neighbor, and friend, he possesses all the elements that go to make an all-round, four sided, true man. We may add that he possesses the amiable characteristic of being able to carry Indiana against Grover Cleveland by a majority that will take several large round figures to express.

Levi P. Morton,

Boston Pilot.

Levi P. Morton, ex-Congressman and Minister to France, is a native of Vermont, aged 64. He was the son of a poor country minister, and had made his large fortune in the dry goods and banking lines. He entered public life only ten years ago, being elected to Congress from New York. President Garfield appointed him Minister to France in 1880, and he filled that position until the inauguration of President Cleveland. The following incident shows that Mr. Morton knows how to dispense his well-eaaned money in large and noble charity:

When the government put at the disposal of the charitable, as a means of conveying food to the starving Irish, the frigate Constellation, Mr. Morton wrote to the New York Herald, offering to supply a quarter of a cargo, and asking that his name be reserved. His generous offer, which was made at an expense of many thousand of dollars, fired the hearts of the mercantile community, and in a single day the entire cargo of the Constellation was pledged. It was only recently, through the indiscretion of a friend, that Mr. Morton became known as the chief benefactor. This is but one of hundreds of broad acts of phiianthropy on his part, most of which will never be known, as Mr. Morton does not speak of them.

Cleveland' Uncle for Harrison

Buffalo, July 2. The formation of the Tippecanoe Club, composed of septuagenarians who voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840 and are pledged to vote for his grandson in 1888, has provoked considerable enthusiasm among the old-timers. This was increased when Lewis F. Allen, uncle of Grover Cleveland, declared that he would vote for Harrison and Morton, Mr. Allen is president of the club.

The number 13 is closely connected with Allen G. Thurman. There are 13 letters in his name as written above He was born on November 13, 1813 He was nominated on June 7, and may find himself out in the cold on November 6. Seven plus six equals 13. In the expression "The Red Bandana" there are 13 letters.

General Harrison was nominated on the eight ballot, in the year 1888; there are eight letters in his given name and eight in his surname, and H is the eight letter in the alphabet. Moreover, the last letter of each of his names is n, which by many is regarded as a good omen.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind. testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 year's standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Woode Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Republican State Platform.

RESOLVED, 1. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government; and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, that government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican.

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NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Dare County.—In the Superior Court. To Fall Term, 1888.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r, vs. Jos. W. Etheredge.

This action is begun to recover money owing by defendant to the plaintiff in which the plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in said County, to answer the demand of the plaintiff for the sum of Twenty seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and four cents, and this defendant is notified that the summons in the action and the attachment which issued at the time the summons issued will both be returned to the next term of the Superior Court of Dare County, to be held at the Court House at Manteo, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in September next, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed within the time prescribed by law, and take such action in regard to said attachment as he may be advised.

J. W. EVANS, Clerk.

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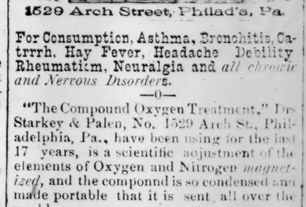

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"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

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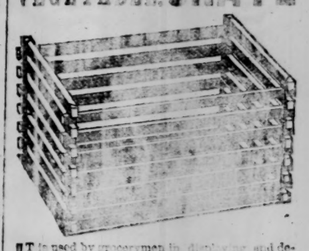

This is used by every man in shipping and delivering goods, by farmers, gardeners and store trains of vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.

AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in five sizes to hold twenty three and thirty-six quart baskets, has a tight bottom with raised cover and rack to keep the berries separated and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

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BIG

OFFER;

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We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest prices. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them. as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season,

We have just received another lot of those beautiful

Satins

that we were formerly selling at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c, on all of these goods we have made a big sacrifice on and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins ase very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very fast at the remarkably low prices we are selling them,

We also want to call your attention to our line of Seasucker coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive.

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Wakiug up!

☞ Industrially and politically,

☞ Thinking, and investigating.

☞ And it will all result in good.

☞ The crops have improved very much during the past two weeks.

☞ The Steamer "Lizzie Burrus," is now plying regularly between Elizabeth City and Fairfield.

☞ There was quite a crowd of people at the Fair Grounds last Wednesday to witness the race. The contest was between "Selim Exile" and "Midsummer," both from Norfolk. The first named horse won, the shortest heat being 2:40¼.

☞ The Pasquotank Rifles expect to leave on next Tuesday for the Encampment at Wrightsville. The Washington Light Infantry, Captain Warren, will reach here on Monday, remain over night and accompany the Rifles. Let them have a proper reception

☞ The Normal School opened on Monday. Prof. Henry Houk, of Pennsylvania, and Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of Wilmington, this State, are both here. The sessions, this year, will be held in the Court House. The attendance, thus far, is small.

☞ There was a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Pasquotank county held here yesterday, every member being present. The Committee was re-organized by electing John P. Overman esq. Chairman. It was decided to hold the County Convention on the 6th of August. The official call will appear in next week's CAROLINIAN.

☞ Mr. P. S. Shipp, of Elizabeth City, and Mr. S R. Hazen, of Rodanthe, both of whom bore gallant part in the historic contest at Gettysburg twenty five years ago, attended the Re-Union on the 2nd and 3rd insts. Captain Samuel Waters, who also participated in the great battle, had intended but was unable to go. See account of the ceremonies on the fourth page.

☞ The "Fourth" passed off rather quietly at Elizabeth City. There was no celebration, no oration delivered, no firing of cannon, no ringing of bells. A good many people were in town, the most of whom went to see the race at the Fair Grounds in the afternoon. In the evening the Rifles, the Band and the Fire Company paraded the principal streets, all in their bright new uniforms, and they were much admired.

☞ The campaign is now opening, and the indications point to a "red hot" one. But the CAROLINIAN will not get excited—will remain calm, honest and fair. Its arguments and appeals will be addressed to the reason and common sense of its readers, and it will ask a patient consideration of what it may have to say. It will be sent to any address until after the election, for 50 cents a copy, cash in advance. Send in the names.

☞ How exceedingly anxious the Democratic "bosses" of Pasquotank are to have a colored man nominated on the Republican ticket. And why? Because they well know that if it is not done their howl of "nigger" will have no force in this campaign. It is always wise to *not* do what you know the enemy desires. The Republicans of Paspuotank, white and colored, are not disposed to gratify the wishes of the Democrats in this or any other particular. Not much!

☞ "Young Voter" asks, "Is it true that the rate of postage was reduced by a Democratic Administration from 3 to 2 cents?" We answer, No. The reduction was made by a Republican Administration, and went into effect on October I, 1883. And now, as the National Treasury is overflowing, the Repnblican party, in the interests of the people, is now demanding that it be reduced to I cent. This is simply in line with its settled policy.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN is not influenced by any selfish motive in the position taken in regard to our County politics. He is not seeking anything for himself, nor is he asking any place for any friend. He only demands that a ticket, from top to bottom, be placed in the field that will command respect and *get the votes*. He has no personal ends to serve, his sole aim is the success of the Republican party, championing as it does, the cause of labor and the country's industries. He is in that boat and he wants it to reach a safe harbor,

☞ Corn was 65 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ A partnership of corn and weeds never prospers.

☞ Farmers of bright intellects have bright, sharp tools.

☞ How polite the candidates are, and oh how busy.

☞ "Good judgment" on a farm is not negotiable. It cannot be assigned.

☞ It is reported that there is a scarcity of young men at some of the summer resorts, and the girls are suffering from "poor male facilities."

☞ See the report, on the last page of this issue of the CAROLINIAN, of the ceremonies attending the notification of General Harrison.

FOR RENT: Two double rooms in secon story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Appl at this Office.

☞ "Court House rings" are what the people are getting tired of; and hence they a change in the present autocratic system of county government.

☞ If the angel Gabriel would preach every morning to some farmers, they would have neither a good garden nor plenty of small fruits for their families.

☞ There should be no such creature on God's earth as the unemployed man. An idle man, woman or child in this age of magnificent opportunities for thought and action, is a sad commentary on the decay of manhood.

—Moderation is a silken strand running through the pearly chain of virtue. It is moderation in figuring profits down that cause so many people to trade with ROBINSON & Co.

☞ When a man gets mad in politics it is evidence that he is worsted The CAROLINIAN repeats: Abuse is not argument. So keep your temper. You'll feel better, sleep better, and be better.

☞ The CAROLINIAN has no respect for the demagogue, whether he poses as a Democrat or a Republican. Indeed, of the two the latter is the most despicable, because Republicanism is typical of integrity, honesty and fair play, and those who put on its livery to serve their evil purposes are bad men.

—Thompson's Brick stands the test. They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again. They took the first premium at the late Fair. All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

☞ A Democrat, whose father was a Henry Clay and "Tippecanoe" Whig, met an acquaintace, who is a Republican, a few days ago and asked him, "Where do you stand on the Tariff question?" The reply was, "Just where your father and mine stood." The Democrat didn't pursue the subject. It seemed to set him to thinking.

☞ The CAROLINIAN has been asked: "What is the origin of the common phrase about 'the dark horse?'" It first occurred as follows in Lord Beaconsfield's "Young Duke:" "The first favorite was never heard of, the second favorite was never seen after the distance post, and all the ten-to-ones were in the rear, and a dark horse, which had never been thought of, rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph."

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1,25 to 75c, and $1. 75 down to $1.00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ In reply to some inquiries about the ballotings at National Conventions we state that in 1856 Fremont was nominated on the second ballot; in 1860 Lincoln was chosen on the third, and in 1864 he was nominated on the first. In 1868 Grant was nominated unanimously, and in 1872 upon the first ballot. In 1876 Hayes was selected on the seventh ballot; in 1880 thirty-six ballots were taken before Garfied was chosen; in 1884 Blaine was nominated on the fourth ballot, and in 1888 Harrison on the eighth. It was our fortune to be a member of the Conventions of 1864. 1876 and 1880.

☞ The main issue now is Protection and Free Trade. The Republican party represents the former and the Democratic party the latter. There are many hitherto co-operating with the Democratic party who are opposed to Free Trade, and they will naturally gravitate to the Republican party. On the other hand, men like Curtis and the editors of the New York Times and Post, who represent the Importers of foreign goods, and are consequently in favor of Free Trade, are going where they now belong—to the Democratic party. They fought us four years ago, so we lose nothing by their open avowal of hostility, while we gain largely by the accessions of the Protection Democrats. As an indication, of the feeling, we call attention to the article 'Leaving the Democratic Party," in another column.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Mrs. Murphy's new book It will be a readable and interesting volume.

☞ The Plymouth *Monitor* is championing Capt. W. B. Shaw, of Currituck, for Congress, and the Okisko correspondent of the *Falcon* suggests Mr. Branch of Beaufort county.

LOCAL MENTION.

Ripe tomatoes from our own garden.—The weather has been exceedingly hot the past week.—As a sanitary precaution, we suggest to the City Fathers that it would be wise to give attention to the malodorous places in the town.—"The Cleveland hats look nobbish," says one of our neighbors. Say *dudish* and you'll size it.—We sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Benbury in the death of their child, which occurred on Friday evening.—Senator W. P. Shaw, of Hertford county, called on Thursday. We presume he was over here looking after the political "fences."—Master Harry Fowler is back from Philadelphia on a visit to his many friends here.—Mrs. Dr. Lumsden is on a visit to Hampton, Va.—G. W. Grandy and family have gone to Nag's Head to occupy their cottage on the Ocean beach during the heated term.—The Baptists have contracted with Whitmel Lane to build a new Parsonage on the site of the old one burned down some time ago.—Prof. Houk has called, as he always does, and paid his respects. He is as full of vim and geniality as ever. His services have been so acceptable, and he is so much a favorite with the teachers and our people, that this is the third time that he has been engaged to aid in conducting our Normal School. He will always find the CAROLINIAN "latch-string out."—Watermelons are appearing in market.—The Salvation Army, conducted by two women, continue their meetings at the Opera House every night, and they attract large crowds.—Rev. J. T. Whitley, who has been absent several weeks, has returned.—A refreshing rain last night.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Ashley Modlin of Jamesville died on the 23rd ult.

A new Clam bed has been discovered off the shore of Kinnakeet.

The crop reports from the neighboring counties are much more favorable.

A daily mail line has been established between Plymouth and Columbia.

On the 27 ult Mr. Roland Spruill of Skinnersville was married to Miss Pattie Chaplin of Columbia.

Mr. Thomas Giles of Creeswell was taken with a fit and fell fao a boat in Scuppernong river on the 21st ult and was drowned.

Rev. J. F. Love is making earnest efforts to build a house for the church at Bayboro. There is not now a Baptist house of worship in Pamlico county.

It is reported that there is a child near Grantsboro ten months old with a head twice as large as an ordinary man's head, and that it is healthy and growing rapidly.

STATE ITEMS

Raleigh has 2 arrests in June.

Bishop Lyman sailed for London on the 20th.

Half of a wheat crop realized in Mecklenburg.

A $75,000 public building is to go up in Statesville.

Wadesboro has made its first shipment of finished silk.

More than 1,500 teachers attended the Teachers' Assembly at Morehead.

Capt. Bailey Williamson, of Raleigh has harvested 51 tons of cured hay on 24 acres.

Henderson was visited by a terrific storm on 21st ult., during which lightning struck in as many as twelve places within the corporate limits, Much damage was done, but no lives lost.

Governor Dockery addressed a large audience at Nashville, N. C., July 4th There was great enthusiasm.

W. P. Landreth, in the *Farmer and Mechanic*, is publishing some disclosures about the democratic magistrates in Stokes county that are interesting.

Four weeks ago Mr. George M. Bulla, Chief Clerk of the last Legislature, was married at his home in Lexington, N. C., to Miss Cecil. While Mr. Bulla was at the Chicago Convention Mrs. Bulla was taken with fever and died soon after his return.

Gov. Scales has written a letter to and received a letter from Gov. Lee, of Virginia, on the subject of the oyster law violations. Gov. Lee says he hopes that all crews found depredating in the waters of Carolina will be arrested and tried.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrock & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

The Normal School opened on Monday 9th inst. This is a great benefit to the teachers of this section; how great a benefit is more to be conjectured than known, unless indeed that following the present popular idea of "Experience meetings," the teachers during the session should be moved to give their personal experience in preparing for competitive examination; some of these narratives would no doubt vie with the efforts of many of our public men when trying to take their professional diploma; the time for study would be brightened by these narrations, and made more effective by each student teacher, revealing his

"Foot-prints on the shores of Time
Foot-prints that perchance another
Pilgrims o'er life's stormy main
Some forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
seeing, shall take heart again."

The Union Signal has a new department and a new writer. A friend called our attention to the writing of Amber, saying with enthusiam "I think Amber's articles alone worth the price of subscription." We turned the pages of the Signal in search of her, and found; we read "A Talk About Slang," (June 11th) We felt greatly pleased. Here we thought is a noble, sweet souled woman, offering the bloom of her fragrant thoughts in the "Queen's Gardens."

The next issue, "Snakes in the Garden," while displaying a fine capacity for expression, causes us to ask "Is Amber English?" and because we can't help thinking she is "you know," we will tell why we ask, so that she may understand. As it is "all fair," to laugh at an Irish bull, so English "hard headedness," (Southern for stupidity) is as fair a subject.

A poet's utterances belong to the world, but critics even when they happen to be ladies should look on both sides of the question they criticise. 'Snakes in the Garden" is severely personal; and the interpretation given to the text criticised is —absurd!

Here is the poem, written by a Christian gentleman, a man of honor and a poet—he was born in Ireland, though, and Amber can't forget it!

The world was made when man was born
He must fight as a boy, he must drink as a youth,
He must kiss, he must love, he must swear to the truth
Of the friend of his soul; he must laugh to scorn
The hint of deceit in a woman's eyes
That are clear as the well of Paradise.
John Boyle O'Reilly.

That poem is a picture, a pen-picture of the existing state of things in the world. It is as true and faithful a picture as Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of man." Amber translates it into being a decaiogue!—to mean that each "must" of the poem is an advice to be followed! She writes, "who among you would associate with a woman who governed her life by such a code of "must."

O dear Amber, gifted Amber remove your crooked spectacles!

"To folks in crooked spectacles
The whole world looks awry."

No! we would not only not associate with such a woman but we would very decidedly turn our back on any such a man.

To Amber's sneer at Irish mothers, we respond with tears of indignation. They do not need our poor words of defence. Their virtues, their devotion are known world-wide. We think of one, who an exile from her native home watched over a little child born amidst true Puritan surroundings. The kind touch of that warm Irish hand, the soft and soothing words which that poor Irishwoman lavished on one little Yankee will never be forgotten by her.

A warm, loving and mother-hearted nature has the Irishwoman; and of all men, the Irishmen, and especially Amber's intended victim is pre-eminently able to fill the Arabian discription of a perfect and ideal man—a true Brother of Girls.

It is the Englishman alone of the English speaking race who believe sin one-sided purity. It is not the Irishman often wrongfully accused; by the honor given her by him of worshiping the Virgin Mary—a type of purity for both sexes. It is not the American; from Franklin to Garfield our ideal men are chaste. Of course we must make some allowance for English-women. By the showing of English lady writers from Miss Edgeworth to Mrs. Browning and sweet Miss Mulock, English women have a pretty hard time with their "men." That is no reason why every shadow should seem an ogre to them. "Snakes in the Grass" is an instance of misplaced energy—the battle of Don Quixote with the windmills over again. Now if Amber still "don't understand," she can write to me and I'll respond till she cries "enough."

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF July 4.

To Enigma by R—Hurrah for the Fourth of July. To Charade by E. M—Haywood.

DECAPITATIONS,

By M.

No. 1. Behead a wild animal and leave a part of the body.
No. 2. Behead a dish and leave a woman.
No. 3. Behead one country of Europe and leave another.
No. 4. Behead an adjective and leave the atmosphere.

CHARADE.

By Fannie.

My first is not a temperance drink.
Though doctors recommend
My second means your very self
I tell you as a friend.
My third's a form of negro speech
They their youthful ladies name,
Who when the noun their ears do reach
Will understand the same
My whole is the name of a country
In Europe to be found
Among the first its people were
To believe the earth was round.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

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NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APRIL 9, 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Eliza eth City 12,50 P. M. Northboud, leaves at 3.30 P. M.

The Accomodation daile, except Lundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steam, boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone weekly for Harrisville, Winton, Murfree, Boro and all landings on the Chowan and Salmon rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 2 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday and Saturday,

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R. from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

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FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R. Dock St., Station, New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

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SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam, (the dimension called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

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☞ Repairing in his line promptly done
GEO. W. BELL.

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H. MURPHY
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ELIZABETH CITY, N C

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So come right along for we are bound to do the liberal thing with you. When you come to us, you will find we don't work off old but give you

THE STRAIGHT GOODS

every time The clothing we sell was not made of pig's wool and caterpiller's eyebrows and sewn together with a red hot needle and burn thread. We invite you to examine

THE RAW MATERIAL

and prove it—all wool. Try the seams of our clothing and if you don't go on a tear before they go, you may expect to last to a good old age.

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FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store. and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

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Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO., have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

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If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

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FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Famous Battle.

Many Monuments Unveiled and a Great Reunion of Veterans.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg has been made the occasion for the unveiling of monuments in honor of fallen Federals and a reunion of Federal and Confederate soldiers. The exercises lasted four days. On the first day the Wisconsin Memorials were scheduled to be dedicated at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at this hour Reynolds Grove, on the battlefield, was crowded with veterans and their friends. Levi E. Pond, President of the commission, transferred the monuments to State Treasurer H. B. Harshaw, who, owing to the unavoidable absence of Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, accepted them in behalf of the State. Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, then followed in an oration of forty minutes' length. General Lucius Fairchild, of the G. A. R., presented the monuments to the Battlefield Memorial Association and spoke with such feeling as to bring tears to the eyes of many of his hearers. They were formally accepted in the name of the association by Governor James A. Beaver, President ex officio.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the exercises of the New Jersey veterans were held at the brigade monument north of Round Top. The National Guard deployed into the woods on the right and the Governor's salute rang out from their guns. The First Regiment Band opened the exercises, and the assembly was called to order by Colonel James N. Buff, Chairman of the Gettysburg Monument Commission of New Jersey. The invocation by Rev. Alanson R. Haines, late chaplain of the Fifteenth Regiment, was followed by the unveiling of the brigade monument by the commission. Governor Robert A. Green delivered the oration and transferred the monuments to the Gettysburg Memorial Association, and Governor James A. Beaver received them in the name of the association. Brief addresses were then made by surviving members of the several New Jersey commands engaged at Gettysburg.

Thirteen New Jersey monuments in all were dedicated during the afternoon.

Prominent among the spectators was the well-known commander of Lee's First Corps of Confederates, Major General James Longstreet, who remained throughout the exercises. One of the most pleasing episodes was the cordial greeting of Generals Sickles and Longstreet, who came together unexpectedly in the dining room of the Springs Hotel, meeting for the first time since the bloody engagement between their two corps took place in front of Round Top on July 2, 1863.

Second Day's Exercises.

The actual reunion of the veterans of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of Northern Virginia began on the second day with memorial exercises, under the charge of the First Army Corps, on the scene of the first day's fight. Probably one thousand of Lee's men were present, camping in the tents furnished by the Government, and every train that came in from the South brought more for the great "Meeting of Fraternization" on the following evening. Thirty special trains, loaded with veterans, Grand Army men and National Guardsmen, had already arrived, and no crowd so vast had been seen in or about the town since the last day of the battle.

Religious services were held in the morning at the National Cemetery rostrum. Chaplain Sayers delivered the sermon. During the morning monuments of the Seventy-sixth, One hundred and Forty-seventh, Ninety-seventh, Fifty-fourth and One Hundredth and Ninety-ninth New York regiments, the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania, and First New Jersey cavalry, were dedicated by veterans of the various commands.

Reynolds's Grove was a throng of humanity for an hour before the memorial exercises of the First Army Corps were begun. During the gathering of the audience General Longstreet was escorted to the stand and hundreds of veterans of the blue shook hands with him. The overcrowded stand gave way without a moment's notice, and 500 occupants fell several feet without any one being hurt.

Promptly at 3 P. M. General E. P. Halstead, president of the First Army Corps Association, opened exercises and introduced Bishop Newman, of Washington, who in a fervid invocation gave thanks for the bravery and heroism displayed here in the maintenance of constitutional liberty.

General John C. Robinson, orator of the occasion, thanked General Beaver for his cordial welcome extended the First Army Corps veterans, and complimented the Keystone State on her constant and substantial testimonials of appreciation of the soldiers.

George Frederick Smith, the war Governor of New Hampshire, counted it one of the most important events of his life to be present, and after brief remarks closed with the expression that he should never cease to hold in highest regard the men who had saved this great country.

Governor E. J. Ormsbee, of Vermont, said he did not come here as a war Governor, but as one who had taken part in the battle, having held a command in Stannard's brigade of Vermont troops.

General L. A. Grant, who in this battle was Colonel of the Fourth Vermont Regiment of Stannard's Brigade, considered Pickett's charge the grandest ever made in the world.

Judge W. G. Veasey, late colonel of the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment of the same brigade, paid the First Corps a compliment by saying that not only the glory of opening the battle belonged to them, but also that of closing it, as his brigade, which fired the last shots, was temporarily attached to the First Corps.

The Confederate General James Longstreet was next introduced and received with hearty cheers. He said he was not on the field to witness the engagement between the First Corps and the troops of the South. He was glad to be present and participate in those exercises, for he saw in them the development of a sympathy such as was born in the heart of all brave men. After speaking of the advantages of the Federal position, he said that here the Southern army met its fate, but not for want of valor, fortitude or faith. In paying tribute to that valor he said that Pickett's charge had not a parallel in the annals of war.

General Fairchild, of Wisconsin, followed General Longstreet, and the band started in on "Yankee Doodle." "Yes, twenty-five years have passed," said the General, "when you can sandwich in a Confederate and a Yankee between 'Dixie Land' and 'Yankee Doodle.'" Then he made a witty impromptu speech on old and new war topics.

Other speakers were J. H. Stine, the historian of the First Corps; General Joseph Dickinson and General J. P. Rea, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Bishop J. P. Newman, of the Methodist Church, pronounced the benediction.

Third Day's Exercises.

At an early hour the representatives of both of the armies, now mingling fraternally, were on the alert in preparation for the events of this the most important in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the great battle.

The exercises of the day were begun at half-past nine o'clock, when the veterans of the "Irish Brigade" assembled at the Catholic Church, where a requiem mass for the souls of those who had fallen in this battle was celebrated by Fathers Juillett and Corby. The party then marched to their monument, which stands at what is known as the "loop," just south of the wheat field, where the exercises of dedication were held. The orators of the occasion were Generals Robert Nugent and Dennis F. Burke, who made short addresses.

At ten o'clock General Sickles and a number of other gentlemen rode out the Emmittsburg road on the horses of the United States cavalry, to the scene of the second day's advanced position, where the monument of the Excelsior Brigade, now in process of erection, stands.

The exercises were opened by Dr. Buckley with prayer. Dr. Twichell delivered the oration, and an original poem entitled "Excelsior" was read by Rev. Dr. Buckley.

At ten o'clock Greene's brigade, formed of the Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth, 102nd and 137th New York regiments, met on Culp's Hill, at the place where their monuments stand, and dedicated them to their fallen comrades. The joint monument of the Seventy-eighth and the 102d regiments is of granite, and has on the top the figure of a soldier on his knees and in the act of discharging his gun over the breastworks in front.

In addition to these memorials there were dedicated the monuments of the following regiments: Battery D, First New York Artillery; the Sixty-second New York (Anderson Zouaves), Sixty-fourth New York, on the Second Corps line; the 149th New York; the Fourth New York Independent Battery at the Devil's Den; the Eighty-sixth New York, the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania (Scott Legion) on the highest crest of the exposed ridge at the peach orchard; the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania; the 145th New York; the 110th Pennsylvania; the Forty-first New York Infantry; the 105th Pennsylvania; the Sixty-third Pennsylvania; the Fifty-second New York on the second day's field; the Fortieth New York; the Fifteenth New York Battery, and the Ninth New York cavalry.

At two o'clock the corner stone of the "Memorial Church of the Prince of Peace" was formally laid in the presence of thousands of people.

The most impressive scene of the eventful day was at the National Cemetery, where repose the dead of the contending armies who bit the dust in the historic battle. There, amid breathless silence, the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia met, not in the angry clash of war, but in a blessed reunion of peace and amity.

At half-past four o'clock the grand procession moved from Centre square and passed out Baltimore street, along which the Federal troops retreated after the bloody struggle of the first day, to the national cemetery. Into this it turned and swept up the northern avenue to the beautiful rostrum.

Here, within hearing of the spot where Lincoln made his immortal speech at the dedication of the soldiers' monument, Nov. 19, 1863, the exercises of reunion between the blue and the gray took place. On the rostrum the front row of chairs was occupied by General Sickles, General Beaver, and General Robinson (all with crutches), General Gordon, of Georgia; General Graham, General Butterfield and Rev. Dr. Valentine, of the Southern Theological Seminary. At four minutes after five o'clock General Robinson arose and in a few brief words introduced General Sickles as the presiding officer, who delivered a stirring address. He was followed by Governor Gordon, of Georgia.

His speech delivered to the survivors of the two armies awoke responsive chords in the breasts of all who heard it. At one moment men were melted in tears, at another they were aroused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

He was followed by Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, who, when he hobbled on his crutches to the front, was received not less enthusiastically than his predecessor.

Chaplain McCabe, of Virginia, who was to have responded to Governor Beaver in behalf of the Southern men, was, owing to a railroad delay, unable to be present, and General Hooker, of Mississippi, took his place. Although he spoke extemporaneously his effort was a splendid one, and closed the exercises of the day.

Fourth Day's Exercises.

With reveille the troops were up and stirring, and all day long there was a constant movement of troops in and around Gettysburg, celebrating in various ways the last day of the reunion. The monuments of the Third, Thirteenth and B batteries of New York artillery, Fifth New York cavalry, Forty-second and Sixty-seventh New York and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania infantry were dedicated during the day.

General Russel A. Alger, of Michigan, with a party arrived in the morning, and reinforced by the veterans of the Sixth United States (regular) cavalry visited the battlefield on which they were engaged, near the Rummel House. At two o'clock, at the reunion of the Sixth, General Alger made a touching address.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac, escorted by all the military of the town, held their public exercises in the cemetery during the afternoon. They left the Springs at two P. M., the procession marching into town. Through Reynolds grove, over Seminary Ridge and to the edge of the town the line maintained the route step. Thence to the music of the band they paraded through the town to the National Cemetery.

Promptly at three o'clock the procession entered the cemetery and proceeded to the rostrum, Colonel Gibson, the ranking officer present, leading.

General Robinson, of New York, arose, and leaning heavily on his crutches, requested Rev. Twitchell, of Hartford, Conn., to open the day's reunion exercises with prayer. At the conclusion of the invocation it was announced that the poet of the occasion, Geo. Parsons Lathrop, was unable to be present, but part of his poem was read by General Horatio C. King, the Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and was received by the audience with much applause.

When the orator, George William Curtis, was presented, three cheers were called for by General Sharpe, and he was greeted with hearty applause. The oration delivered by him was full of burning eloquence. The passages, which perhaps produced the greatest effect, were those in which he described the growth of the new South. There was cheering as Mr. Curtis concluded his eloquent oration. In the evening a reception and collation were given at the Springs Hotel in lieu of the usual banquet.

Probably the most interesting feature of the day's proceedings was the reception held by Generals Longstreet, Sickles, Butterfield, Slocum and Carr, on Little Round Top. The gentlemen escorted by a detachment of New Jersey troopers rode over the field, and when they reached that spot the many hundreds of veterans desired to shake hands with them. A line was formed, and in a few minutes they were passing, shaking hands and exchanging compliments. After their reception the site of the Rogers house was visited, and the oven in which bread was baked for the Union men while the battle was going on was inspected. The house was General Carr's headquarters during the battle, the First Massachusetts infantry fighting from and beside it. Eleven men were killed in the house during the second day's battle. General Slocum then took charge of the party and escorted them over Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill, explaining the battle waged there during the second and third days of July, 1863.

HARRISON ACCEPTS.

Formally Notified of His Nomination for the Presidency.

The ceremony of notifying General Harrison of his nomination for the Presidency, which occurred on Wednesday at Indianapolis, formally completed the work of the Republican National Convention. The exercises were brief and somewhat of a private character, although not lacking in an impressiveness befitting the occasion.

Promptly at half-past eleven the long line of carriages conveying the delegates to General Harrison's home drove to his residence, where they arrived shortly before twelve o'clock.

Forming in line on the sidewalk in front of his residence, with Mr. M. Estee, of California, and ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, at the head, the committee marched slowly into the back parlor, where it was arranged that the ceremony should take place. There the gentlemen arranged themselves in a circle facing the northeast corner of the room, where General and Mrs. Harrison stood to receive them. Mr. Estee, Chairman of the Convention and ex-officio of the Committee, took his place in the centre of the apartment, and in an eloquent and impressive way formally notified General Harrison of his nomination.

At the conclusion of Judge Estee's address General Harrison drew his manuscript from his bosom and read his reply in a full rich voice and with a degree of seriousness and earnestness that visibly impressed every one who heard him. He said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—The official notice which you have brought of the nomination conferred upon me by the Republican National Convention, recently in session at Chicago, excites emotions of a profound though of a somewhat conflicting character. That, after full deliberation and free consultation, the representatives of the Republican party of the United States should have concluded that the great principles enunciated in the platform adopted by the Convention ought to be in some measure safely confided to my care is an honor of which I am deeply sensible and for which I am very grateful. I do not assume or believe that this choice implies that the Convention found in me any pre-eminent fitness, or exceptional fidelity to the principles of government to which we are mutually pledged. My satisfaction with the result would be altogether spoiled if that result had been reached by any unworthy methods, or by a disparagement of the more eminent men who divided with me the suffrages of the Convention.

"I accept the nomination with so deep a sense of the dignity of the office and of the gravity of its duties and responsibilities as altogether to exclude any feeling of exultation and pride. The principles of government and the practices in administration upon which issues are now fortunately so clearly made are so important in their relations to the national and to individual prosperity that we may expect an unusual popular interest in the campaign. Relying wholly upon the considerate judgment of our fellow citizens and the gracious favor of God we will confidently submit our cause to the arbitrament of a free ballot.

"The day you have chosen for this visit suggests no thoughts that are not in harmony with the occasion. The Republican party has walked in the light of the Declaration of Independence. It has lifted the shaft of patriotism upon the foundation laid at Bunker Hill. It has made the more perfect union secure by making all men free. Washington and Lincoln, Yorktown and Appomattox, the Declaration of Independence and the proclamation of emancipation are naturally and worthily associated in our thoughts. As soon as may be possible I shall communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of the nomination, but it may be but proper to say that I have already examined the platform with some care, and that its declarations, to some of which your chairman has alluded, are in harmony with my views.

"It gives me pleasure, gentlemen, to receive you in my home, and to thank you for the cordial manner in which you have conveyed your official message."

Long and hearty applause echoed through the house as General Harrison concluded his address, and reaching forth, cordially grasped the extended hand of Chairman Estee, who then presented him with the official copy of his notification. Secretary Chisbee then handed the General an engrossed copy of the Republican platform.

WALTER COOPER, a prominent English gypsy, died recently, and his body was drawn to the churchyard by a favorite mare. The mare was then sacrificed.

AN AMERICAN DUCHESS.

The Duke of Marlborough Weds a Wealthy Widow.

The Ceremony Performed in New York by Mayor Hewitt.

At 1 o'clock the other afternoon Mrs. Lily Warren Hamersley, of New York, the wealthy and beautiful widow of Louis C. Hamersley, whose father left him a fortune estimated at $6,000,000, was married by Mayor Hewitt in the New York City Hall to George Charles Spencer Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, who had met her in this country just before his departure for England last November. The marriage was no surprise, for it had been announced, but its celebration at the City Hall was a surprise and unusual interruption of the daily labors of the Mayor and the reporters. A Metropolitan paper describes the wedding as follows: The Duke reached the City Hall at about 1 P. M., accompanied by Leonard W. Jerome, the father-in-law of his brother, Lord Randolph Churchill. He wore a dark business suit, and, as he entered the Mayor's office, carried a silk hat in his ungloved hand. His dark hair was carefully brushed from his forehead, revealing an inclination to baldness in front. A tasteful white hydrangea ornamented the left lapel of his coat. Henry Clews, Creighton Webb, Arthur Leary, Ward McAllister, Dr. Walter R. Gillette, Robert Sewell and Mr. Beckwith soon followed the bridegroom. While awaiting the bride and her friends, Speaker Carlisle, with Congressman McMillin, of Tennessee, and Congressman Campbell, of this city, called to pay their respects to the Mayor, who introduced them to the Duke and his party, and they remained to witness the ceremony.

Mrs. Hamersley was accompanied by Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Eugene Cruger and her mother, Miss McAllister, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Spedden. The bride is a tall and handsome woman of thirty-four, of the blonde type, and bore herself with calmness and a dignity that well became her. She wore a richly-made brown walking suit of tricot, with passementerie trimming, and a bonnet of the same color. At her waist nestled a bunch of lilies of the valley. The other ladies were attired in attractive walking dresses.

After a few preliminaries, the Mayor performed the short and official ceremony, which made Mrs. Hammersley the Duchess of Marlborough. It was supplemented by the bridegroom placing a plain ring of gold, which he took from his own finger, upon the third finger of the bride's left hand. Having pronounced the pair man and wife, Mr. Hewitt said:

"With your Grace's permission, having exercised the royal prerogative of making an American lady a Duchess, I will now exercise the Mayor's prerogative of being the first to kiss the bride." And without waiting for the Duke to reply Mr. Hewitt congratulated the new member of the English nobility and gave her a hearty kiss. The friends of the bride and bridegroom then offered their congratulations, in which they were joined by the Congressmen. The party left the hall by going through the Court House corridors and took their carriages

Upon leaving the City Hall the bride and bridegroom and the invited guests entered their carriages and were driven uptown. The Duke and Duchess went to the home of Ward McAllister, where they held an informal reception for half an hour. They then drove to the bride's house, No. 257 Fifth avenue, where the second ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter. The witnesses and guests at the previous marriage were present at the religious ceremony.

The Duke of Marlborough is in point of rank the tenth in the United Kingdom. He is forty-five years of age. While still the Marquis of Blandford and before succeeding to his present title he was married and divorced from his first wife. He had a son by that marriage, who will be the heir to the dukedom. The Duke's income at present is said to be about £20,000 a year. On his ancestral estate, Blenheim, the first Duke of Marlborough expended over a million pounds.

Mrs. Hamersley was Miss Lillie Price, of Troy. Her father was a commodore in the United States Navy. She was married to Louis Hamersley in 1879. Four years afterward her father-in-law died, leaving her husband the entire fortune, estimated at $7,000,000. Four months later he died. He left his wife a life-interest in the entire estate, an income estimated at $150,000 a year. The will directed her to distribute the money among various charities at her death unless a male heir was born to his cousin, J. Hooker Hamersley, who married Miss Chrisholm recently. This will was unsuccessfully contested although an appeal is still pending.

On the day after the wedding, the newly married pair sailed for England, where they will take up their residence at Blenheim, the splendid country seat of the Marlboroughs.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

121st DAY.—The debate on Mr. Hawley's amendment to the Army Appropriation bill setting aside a sum of money for coast defenses was continued.... Mr Allison reported back the joint resolution extending the appropriation for the present fiscal year for thirty days from June 30, in the departments of the Government for which the appropriation bills for next year shall not have become law, and the measure was passed.

122d DAY.—The conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill was concurred in.... The River and Harbor bill, appropriating over twenty-two millions, was passed.... The joint House resolution extending to Florida and Louisiana the joint resolution relating to the disposal of public land in certain States was passed.... Mr. Morrill then addressed the Senate on the bill to define the routes of steam railroads in the District of Columbia, but no action was taken.... The nomination of Melville W. Fuller to be Chief Justice of the United States was reported without recommendation.... Mr. Turpie spoke on the President's message.... A bill was introduced to construct a bridge near New York city across the Hudson river. The bridge is to consist of a single span, 140 feet in the clear above the level of ordinary high water. No pier is to be erected between the principal piers of the bridge.

123d DAY.—A bill to make the manufacture, preparation, or sale of adulterated articles of food, drink, or medicine a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment has been introduced.... A message from the President vetoing four bills granting pensions was presented and read in the Senate.... The minority of the Pensions Committee submitted their report on the bill censuring the pension vetoes.

House Proceedings.

150TH DAY.—The consideration of the Mills bill was continued. Works of art were stricken from the free list. The consideration of the free list was completed and the House began the examination of the dutiable portion of the bill.

151st DAY. The House went into the consideration of the bill to improve certain Western waterways. The subject was discussed at great length, but no decisive action was taken.... The House went into committee of the whole on the Mills bill and several paragraphs were passed. The duty on bichromates of potash and soda was left unchanged.

152d DAY.—Mr. Anderson introduced a bill providing for the control and regulation of railroads acquired by the United States under judicial foreclosure and forfeiture.... Mr. Belmont, as a question of privilege, presented the conference report on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.... The report of the conferees on the Legislative Appropriation bill was also agreed to.... There was a deadlock until the House adjourned, the Democrats desiring to push the Land Forfeiture bill, and the Republicans the Dependent Pension bill.

153d DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Tariff bill. Mr. McKinley moved to restore the existing rates on bar iron, and his motion was advocated by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan. Mr. Bayne in supporting the motion, expressed himself as opposed to a reduction of the tariff and as in favor of the repeal of the tobacco tax and the tax on alcohol used in the arts. Messrs. Scott and Bland opposed, and the motion was voted down—70 to 56. Mr. Snowden moved to fix the duty on iron or steel T rails weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard at $17.92 per ton, and on iron or steel flat rails, punched, $20.16. On motion of Mr. Breckinridge a duty of four-tenths of a cent per pound was imposed on iron or steel, flat, with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of fencing.

154TH DAY.—Among the bills reported in the House was one from the Committee on Naval Affairs to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and from the Committee on Commerce the Senate bill to perfect the quarantine service.... The bill for the settlement of the Florida claims in the Indian wars went over without action.... Mr. Holman, of Indiana, called up the Senate Land Grant Forfeiture bill, with amendments made by the House Committee, but after discussion the matter went over as unfinished business.... The report of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the case of John Curtin Kent, a naturalized American imprisoned in England, was made public.

A SENATOR of the United States, Mr. George Hearst, of California, has just paid $40,000 at New York for the yearling running colt King Thomas, the son of King Ban and Maud Hampton. This is the highest price ever paid for a yearling.

LATER NEWS.

JOHN H. VAN DOAN, ledger clerk in the Second National Bank of Jersey City, has stolen funds of the institution to the amount of $15,000 and fled.

WILLIAM R. FLACK, of Syracuse, lost his life in attempting to navigate Niagara's whirlpool in a lifeboat of his own invention.

HARRY B. SKINNER, a rich broker in tailors' trimmings, choked himself to death in Boston, with a shawl strap.

A PARADE of 2000 letter-carriers, many delegations from other cities participating, took place in New York in honor of the new eight-hour law.

ABOUT 3000 delegates, coming from all sections of the country, participated in the convention at Baltimore, called for the purpose of forming a National League.

MASKED men stopped a stage in California and robbed the express messenger of $10,000 in silver bullion.

AT least six lives were lost and numerous houses were struck by lightning during an electrical storm in the Northwest.

FOUR passengers were killed and fifteen injured by a railroad accident near Helena, Montana.

CINCINNATI had a grand celebration of her municipal centennial and of the national holiday, all in one, opening a big exposition, with the aid of the venerable Mrs. James K. Polk, who, from her home in Nashville, gave the signal by telegraph for starting the machinery.

SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, sixty years old, of Trafalgar, Ind., shot and killed his divorced wife and then killed himself.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Peter F. Knight, of Florida, to be Marshal for the Southern District of Florida, vice Fernando J. Moreno, resigned; Charles De Blanc, of Louisiana, to be Consul at Puerto Cabello.

THE State Department has been informed of the assassination of an American named Stephen Zakany, at his sugar mill near Ahome, Mexico, by a well-known bandit.

A LARGE mill near Pesth, on the Danube, has been destroyed by fire, together with one million bags of flour.

THE Czar, accompanied by his family, has left St. Petersburg for an extended yachting tour in the waters of Finland.

A TERRIFIC storm, accompanied by hailstones as large as marbles, swept over New Brunswick, N. J., carrying devastation over every hand. The large railroad round house was demolished and three persons were buried in the ruins.

Two boys were fatally burned by a gasoline explosion at Oil City, Penn., one so horribly that all the flesh dropped from his bones.

YOUNG WILLIAM SHINER fell into a rapid current near Paterson, N. J. His father, who was not a good swimmer, went to the rescue, and both were drowned.

Two of Francis Scott Key's grandchildren unveiled at San Francisco on Wednesday the bronze monument to the memory of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." It is the gift of the late James Lick.

FIRE swept through the best business block in Marysville, Cal., causing damage estimated at $200,000.

A STORM of hail and rain caused wide spread damage in portions of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota.

INDEPENDENCE DAY ceremonies were in progress on the grounds of the Yaliabusha Fair Association at Water Valley, Miss., when the grand stand, in which 400 spectators were seated, fell without warning. Fifty persons were seriously injured.

BOYS threw firecrackers under a carriage containing two ladies, at Chicago, and the explosion so frightened the horse that he upset the vehicle, killing the two occupants.

MAYOR KENYON, of Gueda Springs, Kan., was murdered by the proprietors of an illicit whisky saloon he was endeavoring to suppress.

THE census returns of Washington are all in, and the population of the city amazes the most sanguine; 227,000 is the figure, an actual gain of 24,000 in three years.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL DICKINSON has written a letter to the President formally protesting against the proposition made by the Civil Service Commission to extend the classified service so as to include the railway postal service.

A VERDICT was returned in favor of the newspaper in the celebrated libel suit of O'Donnell against the London *Times* for calling him a dynamiter and implicating him with the Phoenix Park murderers.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Earl of Derby is a pronounced kleptomaniac.

KUANG HSU, Emperor of China, is thirteen years old.

JUDGE TOURGEE, the author, has patented a metal fence-post.

GOVERNOR GORDON, of Georgia, is six feet two and straight as an arrow.

JOHN V. FARWELL, the great dry goods merchant of Chicago, is insured for $250,000.

MR. BLAINE, who has been enjoying a coaching trip through Scotland, will shortly sail for home.

SECRETARY VILAS'S favorite reading is political economy and the science of Government and finance.

SENATOR CULLOM is said to have had a widespread fame as a corn-husker in the pioneer days of Illinois.

JOHN BRIGHT, the English political leader, announces his belief that Shakespeare didn't write the plays credited to him.

THE Prince of Wales has seventeen brothers-in-law, sixteen uncles, fifty-seven cousins and fifty-eight nephews and nieces.

GLADSTONE has his study so arranged that no sound from the rest of the house can penetrate it after the padded doors are closed.

VANLEER POLK, the only living grandson of James K. Polk, once President of the United States, has married a beautiful Indian girl, daughter of a Cheyenne chief.

EX-PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES is said to have dramatized Scott's "Lady of the Lake" when a boy of ten, and before he was twelve he had read through all the plays of Shakespeare.

"BIG DAN" BROUTHERS, of the Detroit Club, leads the League batters up to date, with Kelly, Anson, Roger Connor, Tiernan, McCluire, Ryan, Ewing, Buckley, White, Wise and Miller following in the order named.

THE winning pitchers of the League are: Conway, of Detroit; Clarkson, of Boston; Morris, of Pittsburg; Van Haltren, of Chicago; Buffinton, of Philadelphia; Welch, of New York; Whitney, of Washington, and Healy, of Indianapolis.

IN a recent game at Mansfield, Ohio, Crisman did a little coaching from the player's bench which cost him five dollars. "Got change for a ten?" asked Crisman of the umpire. "That will cost you five more, so you wont need any change," replied the umpire.

UP to recent date the League had made 128 home runs, of which the Chicagos are credited with thirty, the New Yorks with twenty-seven, Detroits with twenty-four, Indianapolis with seventeen, Boston with fourteen, Philadelphia with nine, Washington with six, and Pittsburg with two.

TWO or three parties have claimed the credit of bringing out Clarkson as a pitcher and player, and the right one was not mentioned. The one who gave Clarkson his first lessons in pitching, and gave him that instruction which has formed the basis of his success, was Tom Bond, the famous pitcher of the Boston teams of 1877, '78, '79, '80 and '81.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	38	18
Detroit	35	21
New York	33	24
Boston	33	27
Philadelphia	29	26
Pittsburg	18	34
Indianapolis	19	36
Washington	18	37

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	37	17
Brooklyn	41	20
Athletic	33	21
Cincinnati	34	24
Baltimore	27	30
Cleveland	19	37
Louisville	18	40
Kansas City	16	39

THE oldest active chemist of Germany, Herr G. Bauer, died recently in Berlin, at the age of ninety-four. He had been employed in one factory since 1823.

IN NIAGARA'S RAPIDS.

Foolhardy Attempt to Make the Passage in an Open Boat.

The Navigator Pounded to Death in the Wild Torrent.

The first crank of the Niagara rapids and whirlpool to meet the death that such foolhardy feats invite is Robert William Flack, of Syracuse, who was killed a few days ago while attempting to make the passage in an open boat. Five years ago Captain Webb came to Niagara Falls, looked over the rapids and whirlpool, and declared they were not such an ugly piece of water, and announced his intention of swimming them. His sad fate and the recovery of his bruised and bloated body will be readily recalled. Three years ago the race of cranks turned their attention to the rapids. Carlisle D. Graham, a Buffalo cooper, constructed a barrel in which he successfully made the trip after a dummy boat had been sent through. Potts and Hazlitt, two Buffalonians of the same calling, then made a trip in a barrel of their own contrivance. Policeman Kendall of Boston next swam the rapids and whirlpool, wearing a cork jacket. Graham went through with his head out of his barrel. Potts and Hazlitt's sister Sadie next made a tour. All lived to tell the story, and all exhibited themselves in museums.

Last fall William A. Percey, of Suspension Bridge, constructed a lifeboat, which he tested by going through the rapids. Flack spent last winter in building a boat which he called the Phantom, and which he designed for life saving purposes. He wished to give it a test equaling Percey's, and in doing so he met his death. His boat was 15 feet long, nearly 5 feet wide, and 34 inches deep. The outside was of ½ inch white pine, lined with white oak ½ inch thick. There were no air chambers, but between the pine and oak were cushions of an unknown material lighter and more buoyant than cork. About one-third of the boat was decked over. Power was furnished by a propeller wheel, operated by hand, in the centre of the boat. The craft's entire weight was 700 pounds. On the keel of white oak was an iron shoe, which projected at each end.

Flack was born in Bristol, England, thirty-nine years ago. He came to America sixteen years ago, lived at Toronto twelve years, and at Syracuse four years. There he leaves a widow and five children.

Flack came to Niagara Falls with his boat with the intention of racing through the rapids and whirlpool with Percey, having accepted the latter's wager of $500 on the result of such a contest. The trip which cost his life was undertaken to test the boat and to give him the same familiarity with the currents that Percey possessed. This was the first open boat tried in the Rapids; the preceding crafts have been either barrels or life boats closed at the top.

Flack took his place in the boat and was buckled fast to the stern seat by a broad strap around the waist, leaving his hands free to handle the rudder and propeller, two perfectly useless articles in that torrent of rushing water which he was soon to enter. It was just 3 P. M. when the boat was started, and a moment after it was seen floating down the middle of the stream under the Cantilever. Some three hundred feet further down the boat encountered the first big wave of the Rapids. The Phantom capsized, but immediately righted again. Just off Butlery's where the big rock juts out 75 feet, on which Capt. Webb's head was split on his memorable trip, and where the billows rise mountains high, the Phantom was lost in the foam. Flack could be plainly seen inside the boat, trying to use his steering gear. At 3:03 o'clock the third and last somersault was made just above the Deveaux College grounds, and when the craft came up, only his head was visible. She floated into the whirlpool at 3:05 o'clock.

Watching the fate of the daring navigator from Deveaux College grounds was Percey, the rival navigator; William Stephenson, of Woodstock, Ontario, and his wife, who is Flack's sister, and Willie Flack, the eldest son of the dead man, a bright boy of 14 years, who lives with the Stephensons. As the boat floated past a cry went up from the crowd. Every one turned to his neighbor and asked: "Is the man underneath the boat?" The fatal strap held him close. Anxious eyes watched its course into the whirlpool, where it sluggishly drifted to the Canadian shore, and made the circle not far from the margin of the maelstrom, still bottom side up. The sight of a log or a piece of driftwood frequently aroused the cry: "There he is!" until keener eyes and glasses proved the mistake.

Percey now offered to enter the whirlpool and make an attempt to rescue the boat, not in any hope that Flack could be resuscitated, for it was now 15 minutes since he was submerged, but rather to recover the remains. To do this it was necessary to reach the Canadian shore, and this consumed about 20 minutes, and the boat had now made its third circuit of the pool. It was swept across to the opposite shore. On its return to within 100 feet of the Canadian shore Percey and two others swam out to it, and in just an hour after it entered the whirlpool it was pushed to land. When the boat was overturned, Flack was found buckled to the seat, his face black, and his body pounded to the condition of a beef steak. Undertaker McArthur, of Syracuse, was on hand, for he had loaned Flack $50 to pay his expenses to Niagara Falls, and had come on to see how the navigator succeeded. He took charge of the remains, which were forwarded to Syracuse.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

MORRILL, of Boston, has never batted so poorly as this year.

PITCHER CUNNINGHAM has proved to be a jewel for the Baltimores.

NEW YORK and Philadelphia are yet to receive their first shut-out this season.

JOE GERHARDT is playing a fine game at second base for the Jersey City team.

"SHOESTRING STRIKE" is what angry pitchers now term bad-called strikes.

KELLY leads the Bostons in everything—runs, base hits, stolen bases, total batting average.

MOBILE will probably be in the Southern League next season, as arrangements are already being made to that effect.

CARTWRIGHT and Lew Shoenick claim to be the two heaviest men in the profession. Each is said to weigh over 250 pounds.

CLARKSON pitched in all three of the games Boston won from Chicago, and when he wasn't playing he was coaching from the bench.

BOSTON is evidently determined to have the crack left fielder this season. In fifty-two games Joe Hornung has made only one error.

THE home run hitting for a single game has been tied. At Minneapolis, June 14, the home team and the Kansas City between them made seven home runs.

KILROY, the star pitcher of the Baltimore club, will not be able to play for some time, on account of a wounded hand. Manager Barnie is very much discouraged on account of the accident.

THE three-strike rule certainly didn't help the left handed pitchers as much as was expected. Morris, of Pittsburg, and Phenomenal Smith, of Cincinnati, are the only ones who are pitching up to the mark.

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Indianapolis	19	36
Washington	18	37

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	37	17
Brooklyn	41	20
Athletic	33	21
Cincinnati	34	24
Baltimore	27	30
Cleveland	19	37
Louisville	18	40
Kansas City	16	39

The Country Lad's Repartee.

"Country boys are not such squashheads as they sometimes look," said the sociable drummer at the Broezel House to a Buffalo *Express* reporter. "One day last week I was out riding with a fellow who seemed to think it his mission to say or do something smart every minute. Presently we overtook a barefoot urchin driving a cow home from pasture